

POTOSI JOURNAL

POTOSI, MO., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1915

Price Per Annum.

England is still... Meanwhile the British... We believe we would drop dead almost anywhere if we had that much money about us.

A New York woman with \$22,000 dropped dead on a street car one day last week. We believe we would drop dead almost anywhere if we had that much money about us.

We would like for our Democratic exchanges, the Ironton Register, for instance, to explain to us just what created the necessity for dipping into the school fund to the extent of \$500,000.

The United States consulate at Stuttgart, Germany was struck by a fragment of a French bomb, dropped from an aeroplane, the other day. Quick, a note to the Kaiser demanding why such an outrage was permitted.

Some of the Progressive leaders, about all that are left, got together the other day and decided to stick together. In other words, they are still inclined to maintain their standing as a Democratic aid society.

An extremely rude and ill-bred person, one Jim Bell, of Montgomery City, who is a brother of Dave, and who claims that he is as good a Democrat as any of 'em, has had the unkindness to say that he thinks our Democratic state officials should stay on the job and work for the salaries they are drawing, instead of using the time for which the state pays them in getting themselves elected to another job. Why, the ideal! The man must be crazy.

State Auditor Gordon and son, Morris, returned home one day recently from a jaunt to the San Francisco fair, and brought back a nice little souvenir for the Missouri tax payers in the way of an expense bill of \$104. Both Mr. Gordon and Morris are drawing fat salaries from the state treasury and are well able to pay for their little pleasure trips, which will make the tax payers take a particular delight in the little token of remembrance.

If the plans that are now shaping themselves are carried out, the United States is to have militarism—militarism for national defense. Germany, a year or so ago had militarism—for national defense. Apparently it was hurting nobody but the Germans themselves. They were paying a heavy price for its upkeep, but as long as they were resisted, it hardly appeared to be anyone else's affair. Germany was not using her preparedness for defense as a menace to her neighbors, but the neighbors got the idea that her preparedness was a bad thing to leave in her possession, as they might one day want to tell Germany what she had to do, whether she liked it or not. So the neighbors all combine to put down Germany's militarism. The United States, while not playing an active part in the undertaking, our government was, nevertheless, in tacit sympathy with it. Germany's militarism looked dangerous to Washington. The year of war has taught us that we are a people wholly and hopelessly defenseless against the very nation that has engaged in the laudable task of "crushing" Germany's militarism. Unless we immediately and with all dispatch build up a system we are guilty of sympathy, at least offering to break down Germany. Here is where we shall state as a jewel of consistency, what?

In an unaltered spirit of liberalism, Bro. Crow of the De Beto Republicans, in a recent issue, had an editorial in which he remarked that that was no time for calumny; knowing that he believed the state was growing better, and that he didn't care under what party auspices it was run. He was just as a Republican. We believe the journal of our Democratic Republicans has written

patented Bro. Crow on the back and held him up for emulsion to all Republicans, bidding them to "stand by Wilson." Why should they "stand by Wilson" any more than said Democratic partisan papers ever stood by McKinley, Roosevelt or Taft? If Mr. Wilson's administration, after checking our general prosperity in the mire, cannot lift it back upon solid ground without Republican aid, then let the Democrats stand back and give the Republicans elbow room and see how quickly they are able to do the job themselves. It comes in bad grace for the Democrats to criticize Republicans for not "standing by" Wilson when they denounced Republican policies and practices in the campaign of 1912 in bitterest terms, and harangued the people to throw that "rascally" party out of power. We have no confidence in the ability of the Wilson administration as a prosperity restorer after it succeeded so promptly and efficaciously in "running it in a ditch," and it gives us the fantods to be invited to "stand by Wilson."

I suggest to the Potosi Journal and its conferees that they go back to their files of fifteen years ago and reproduce their lucubrations about the "looting of the school fund." There will be just as good political pabulum now, as then, and just as truthful and hair-raising as are their present vociferations. And look at their saving of labor.—Ironton Register.

The above alludes to the swiping of the state school fund bonds, amounting to something like \$4,000,000 by former Democratic administrations, which set such an easy example for our present Democratic state administration to make that recent half million dollar grab out of the school fund, and we agree with Bro. Ake that the Republican lucubrations on the earlier grab would be most eminently fitting to the more recent one. The \$4,000,000 school fund simply disappeared, and even the Register never explained where the money went, though, of course, Bro. Ake, like all the rest of us, knew that it was applied in covering up the periodic deficits in the general revenue fund resulting from Democratic extravagance. The late grab went to cover up just such a deficit, which Bro. Ake knows just as well as the rest of us. Once in a while a Democrat will tell the truth about these transactions. Ex-Governor Frankness had the courage and frankness to say that the present state administration in following the practice of some of its Democratic predecessors—covering up a deficit in the general revenue by diverting the money from the school fund—made a "bad break" and that the people would not again tolerate such conduct. The Democratic officials have carried the pitcher to the school fund well once too often, and, realizing this, they are now trying to get out of the scrape by saying they will restore some of the money and say nothing more about it. The school fund diversion has 'em going, and they know it.

Why Italy Loves the Army. The Italian soldier is not only severely drilled, but he is also expected to perform a good many duties not usually regarded as falling within the requirements of military service. It is considered incumbent on every man wearing the king's uniform to give aid whenever and wherever it may be needed for the protection of life and property, against crime, accident or disaster, and whenever a calamity befalls—such as the recent earthquake—the first move is always to send troops to assist the suffering. This is one reason why Italy regards her army with affection as her protector of home as well as her defender against foreign aggression.

Talked All Night in Field Votes. When he found that speech, which had been lost through carelessness, had returned to him, Private Fisher of the London Rifles spent the whole night in the general hospital, at Lincoln, England, talking to himself. He found to his surprise that he did not keep it up. When the attendant came around with his lantern cup of tea, Fisher exclaimed: "I never knew that, old chap." The talk he was delivered with the tea by the attendant.

Government Operations Paralyzed.

Washington, Sept. 27th.—Vast governmental operations involving the expenditure of more than one hundred million dollars were practically paralyzed for over a month last year by failure of the Democratic Congress to properly enact necessary legislation.

The "tie-up" was paramount to a strike with hundreds of thousands of men idle, according to government officials charged with expenditure of the funds controlled by the legislation. The amount was contained in what is popularly termed the "sundry civil" bill. In order to carry out the plans on which it was based, the bill had to be passed by June 30. It did not pass until more than a month later. For the intervening time none of the future work contemplated in the legislation could be started.

It would take hundreds of pages to describe the disastrous results of this heedless delay. Only a mere hint can be given of the activities the "sundry civil" bill provided for. It is one of the largest supply bills that congress handles, and included nearly four million dollars for improvements and maintenance of soldiers' homes; two and a half million for the protection of public health; seven million and more for keeping up life saving stations and light houses; over one million for fortifications on the Panama Canal; over three and a half million to enable the Inter-State Commerce Commission to continue the physical valuation of railroads and other important activities; more than thirteen million for building quarantine stations, hospitals and other public buildings heretofore authorized; and numerous other less striking features.

"It is imperative that funds for purposes like this shall be made available with the beginning of the fiscal year," said a government official in discussing this subject. "Every day's delay after that is nearly a total loss. Funds really ought to be ready by May 1, of each year; but to fail to provide them by July 1, and have to resort to resolutions continuing old appropriations, as Congress was forced to do in this instance, is sheer waste.

"From ten to fifteen per cent of the amount of an appropriation is a total loss if it is not passed before July 1. If the money wasted in delayed appropriations during the last four years could be available now, we would not need to be devising ways and means to replenish the treasury. The waste would probably more than cover the estimated deficit."

The crime of delaying action on appropriation bills was emphasized by the Democrats in the recent spring session of Congress. Within thirty-six hours of the time for adjournment only two relatively unimportant appropriation bills had been enacted. Yet in the brief hours before noon of March 4, the enormous sum of about one billion dollars was authorized to be expended.

Statement of Ownership

Of the Potosi Journal, published weekly at Potosi, Missouri, required by Act of August 21, 1912.

Editor, F. M. Deggendorf, Potosi, Mo.
Managing editor, same.
Business manager, same.
Publisher, same.

Not a corporation, individually owned by F. M. Deggendorf, Potosi, Mo.

No bonds or other securities issued.

F. M. DEGENDORF.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of September, 1915.

JAS. A. SHIELDS, JR.,
Notary Public.
My term expires May 3, 1919.

Notice of Special Election and Submission for Special Road District.

State of Missouri, } ss.
County of Washington, }

In the County Court of Washington County, Missouri, special term.

Now, on this 7th day of September, 1915, at a special term of said county court, come the petitioners and file with this court their petition, signed by fifty and more of the qualified voters who are resident taxpayers of a proposed special road district as set forth in said petition as follows:

PETITION.

"To the Honorable County Court of Washington County, Missouri:

"We, the undersigned petitioners, being fifty and more in number of the qualified voters, who are resident taxpayers of the proposed special road district herein petitioned for, ask the honorable county court of said county to submit to the vote of the qualified voters of said proposed special road district for their adoption at a special election to be ordered for that purpose, as provided by Article 6, Chapter 102 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, 1909, the same being an act entitled, 'Roads and Highways—Special Road Districts, an act providing for the working and improving public roads, etc.' in which said proposed special road district is located a village, known as Irondale, duly incorporated under and by virtue of the laws of the state of Missouri, which contains less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and complying with Section 10,576, with all amendments thereto.

"The territory to be embraced and organized into said proposed special road district is contained and embraced within the following boundaries, all in said Washington County, Missouri, to-wit:

"Commencing at the northeast corner of section one (1), township 36 north and of range two (2) east; thence east along the congressional township line between townships 36 north and 37, range three (3) east, and along the north line of sections 6, 3, 4, 3, 2 and 1 of township 36, range three (3) east, to the northeast corner of section one (1), township 36, range three (3) east, and to the county line between Washington County and St. Francois County; thence south along the said county line and along the east boundary line of sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 26, in township 36, range three (3) east, and section one (1), township thirty-five, range three (3) east, to the northeast corner of section twelve (12), township 35 and range three (3) east; thence west along the municipal township line between Bellevue and Concord municipal townships, the same running along the north line of sections 12, 11, 10 and 9, to the northeast corner of section nine (9), all in township 35 north range three (3) east; thence north along the municipal township line between Bellevue and Concord townships, and being along the west line of section four (4), township 35, range three (3) east, and section thirty-three (33), township 36, range three (3) east, to the northwest corner of said section 33; thence west along the municipal township line between said townships, Bellevue and Concord, to the southwest corner of section 30, said line running along the north line of sections 32 and 31, township 36 and range three (3) east; thence north along the congressional township line between ranges 2 and 3 east (township 35 north) to the said northeast corner of section 1, township 36 north and range two (2) east to the place of beginning.

"Petitioners further state that the territory hereinbefore described does not exceed in area thirty-eight square miles, and contains therein the village of Irondale, duly incorporated as such under the laws of the state of Missouri.

"That said special road district when adopted and organized by the qualified voters therein, shall be known and styled, Irondale Special Road District of Washington County, Missouri."

The court finds that the foregoing petition was signed by fifty and more of the qualified voters who are resident taxpayers of the proposed special road district and that it complies fully with the laws regulating the organization of such special road districts, it is therefore decreed and so ordered that the plea of the petitioners be granted, and be submitted to a vote of the people of the said proposed special road district at a special

election to be held for that purpose, and to be held at the regular voting place in said proposed special road district, namely, the voting place at Irondale, on Friday, October 1st, 1915.

And it is further ordered, that said proposed special road district, upon adoption and organization by the qualified voters thereof, shall be known and styled as the Irondale Special Road District of Washington County, Missouri, and the same being the territory as described in the above petition and none other.

The court doth further find that the said territory as herein set forth and described does not exceed in area thirty-eight (38) square miles and contains therein the village of Irondale, which contains less than one hundred thousand inhabitants; and it is further ordered that a notice of said election be published in the Potosi Journal, a weekly newspaper published in said county, for two consecutive weeks (that is, three insertions, or fourteen days), the last insertion to be within five days of the date of said election. The clerk is ordered to prepare and have printed the following ballot, as provided for in Section 10,576 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, viz:

(Erase the clause you do not favor)

For the adoption of the road law.

Against the adoption of the road law.

By order of the county court,
GEORGE NOONAN,
Clerk of the County Court.

I, George Noonan, clerk of the county court of the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy from the record in the above entitled cause. Witness my hand and the seal of said court this 10th day of September, 1915.

[Seal] GEORGE NOONAN,
Clerk of the County Court.

Just Manners.

"Manner," someone says, "are the minor morals." Say, rather, they are the outside symptoms of good morals. For good manners rise from consideration for others; they are the testimony to our recognition of the principle that no man liveth to himself.

So a little thing as not interrupting another person is our acceptance of every one's right to that same privilege we challenge for ourselves of being heard. A green youth overcome by his own sapience, making himself heard loudly and listening little, is set down not merely as deficient in training and etiquette, but as lacking in common sense. And anyone "whom the music of his own vain tongue doth ravish like enchanting harmony" exhibits a rarely poor judgment of the relative importance of things. Mayhap it doesn't seem closely allied to morality that a man rises when a lady enters the room, but it is. Among savages they don't do that sort of a thing; force alone compels respect. The homage of civilized man to other qualities is a reflection of his truer sense of values.

The other day we saw a young girl, 17 or 18, perhaps, listening quietly and attentively while her father told a story she had heard often. One sees so much of inattention and smirking depreciation of father's or mother's hobbies that it was a pleasant thing. We credit that little lady with far more than mere good training, with the right kind of heart. For truly good manners mean more than technique; they bespeak the true man and the true woman, too.—Milwaukee Journal

Pure Frenchman.

It would be impossible to give the number of "pure Frenchmen" in France or of "pure Germans" in Germany. The breeds of men in every land are mixed as a result of generations and ages that have passed. It can only be said that the population of France is around 40,000,000 and that of Germany about 60,000,000.

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RING WENT THROUGH WINDOW

Believed to Have Been Thrown By Someone Who Desired to Disturb Services Being Held.

A large brass ring hurled through the plate glass window of the West Side Gospel mission at 265 West Forty-seventh street, New York, while a service was in progress, temporarily broke up the meeting and inflicted a slight wound on the head of one of the congregation. Mrs. Anna A. White, who was conducting the service, reported the matter to the police.

Mrs. White said she believed the ring was thrown from the window of a house across the street, and that recently someone in a building opposite had used an air rifle on the place. Two of the congregation narrowly missed being hit by the bullets. Broken glass from the window was thrown among the 100 or more persons assembled in the place.

War by Post Card.

Romanco and patriotism are grafted in northern Italy just now by the circulation of a postal card showing scenes descending from heaven to show the flag of Italy on the Cathedral of Trieste, while a group of hermit-like Italy's popular and picturesque soldiers, look on at the proceeding. The postal card originated in Venice and has gained an immense popularity.

There are no tourists in Venice and the vendors of glass beads and pearl cards are having a hard time. This card has been a godsend to these people. Copies are sold as fast as they can be produced.

All Italy is drenched with them and it is said that the American consuls of Trieste are daily covered under by the stream of cards that have descended from there. Recently they are being imported in Trieste. They are sold at a profit of 50 per cent.

London Consulate.

Sheikh of Washington County, Miss. Dated Potosi, Mo., Sept. 4, 1915.

Let the people know the results of the election.